

RECRUITS FOR STRIKERS.

The Day Force of the Pennsylvania Tube Works Goes Out.

Carnegie Mills at Duquesne Continue in Operation—Mr. Tighe's Report on His Success in Mission Among Western Steel Employees.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—The day force of the Pennsylvania Tube Works, following the lead of the night turn, quit this morning, and 1,200 employees of the concern are now idle. The second shift followed the night men without asking any questions. They all reported for work at the usual hour this morning. The Sunday-like quietness surprised them, and when they learned the reason for it, they turned about and went home. This was the only gain made by the strikers.

The threatened strike at Duquesne seems as far off as ever, as all departments of the big Carnegie mill are in operation today. At Painter's, John Scott, a heater, who, it is claimed, drew pay last week from the Amalgamated Association as an organizer, went to work this morning. According to a statement by him to a striker, he will receive \$3,000 a year from the American Steel Hoop Company whether he works or not.

The four mills put into operation yesterday by Mr. Harper are working smoothly, indicating that they are manned by skillful men. It is believed that with Scott's help the guide mill can be started up this morning. According to a statement by him to a striker, he will receive \$3,000 a year from the American Steel Hoop Company whether he works or not.

The Clark plant on Thirty-fifth Street is running full today, the company officials say. This morning the last idle mill, No. 8, small hoop, was put to work with a force of thirty-two men and boys. This makes every mill in the plant in operation. There was no change today at the other mills in this district.

The report of M. F. Tighe, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Association, on his mission to the Western Steel Company employees to go out, is being widely discussed. Considerable attention is also attracted by the assertion from a reliable quarter to the effect that the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers will have to be incorporated before the Morgan trust will again have dealings with it.

The news from Westville and Monessen, where some rioting has been in progress, is that the authorities have the situation well in hand and are prepared to enforce the law.

"This is the supreme effort of organized labor," said Mr. Shaffer, when the new tube company strikers were reported to him. Mr. Tighe, the secretary, in his account of his mission to the West, says: "Chicago men hesitated to come out because of the contract which existed between the Federal Steel Company and the Amalgamated Association. When I reached there and held a meeting of the men I found a great many clinging to the belief that they were bound to keep the contract with the company in spite of the fact that the company had declared that it would not recognize the Amalgamated Association, which was a party to the contract. I told them that the Federal Steel Corporation had declared it would not recognize the union, which had made the agreement. There could not possibly be a contract in force, for one of the parties denied the existence of the other."

"I knew that common sense was required, and that nothing but practical arguments and logic would have weight. I saw at once that there was no place for oratory or flattery. I exhorted the men for their long allegiance and loyalty to the association and told them what their duty to it was now. I told them that, while they based their opposition to the strike on their contract with the company, I told them to have the association to obtain the contract. The trust was endeavoring to crush the association and if that were possible the trust would have no further use for agreements. I told them that it was the work of the Amalgamated Association that had obtained contracts and just wages and that the present fight was one to preserve that union and the rights of the men. I informed them that the creator of a contract was always greater than the contract itself and that their vow to the Amalgamated Association was far more to be observed than a later agreement."

"I asked them if they had a contract to furnish projectiles for two years to the English Government, and that during that time the United States should engage in war with Great Britain, whether they would consider the contract as binding on them. They said they would not. I then said that the United States Government superior to loyalty and duty to their country. I said that in the case they would be furnishing ammunition to the enemy to destroy, bombard, and devastate the last of their birth or adoption. I claimed that it was a parallel case with our present fight. The United States Corporation has waged war, is now bombarding our strongholds, and is trying to crush our organization. I told them, and told them that they were furnishing ammunition to assist in the destruction of the body to which they gave their solemn allegiance."

"The same condition existed in the case of the Joliet plant. I told them, however, I found the men willing to listen, and to consider the real situation. The contract matter was explained to them in the same careful manner as it was to the Chicago men. All seemed at first to look upon the contract as a stumbling block, but the moment it was explained to them that they were not obligated by a contract that was abrogated by the trust denying the existence of the contracting party with them they decided to quit."

"Vice President W. C. Davis, who is in charge of the Chicago district, was always with the organization. He was the single striker who went out of the South Chicago mill at the call of Mr. Shaffer. He was with the men in Joliet and in Milwaukee. As to the silly talk of the Chicago men that they will appeal to the national convention for a trial before being expelled from the organization I only told them to say: 'They have placed themselves within the line of the enemy that is trying to destroy us. Every other man in the organization is now out on strike. They are assisting the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, now in session at Camden.'"

"We urgently request your organization to authorize its legislative committee to take steps to secure revocation of charter of United States Steel Corporation."

Mr. Jefferson Davis Better. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—The condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is ill at the Columbia Hotel, is somewhat improved and it is thought that she may be able to ride out in the course of a week.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trip daily at 6:30 p. m. from 7th st. to Old Point, Norfolk, Va., Beach, Ocean View, and Newport News. For schedule see page 2.

Excursions to Ocean City, Md., Fridays in August. Surf bathing, fishing, sailing, and do you suppose there would be a better time than this? Tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Saturdays, good to return until following Tuesday. Leaving New York 12:55 a. m. Sunday nights, and Ocean City, 9:30 for the round trip.

EXPECTING THE CRISIS.

McKeesport Awaiting Exciting Strike Developments.

McKESPORT, Pa., Aug. 20.—Quiet prevails in this city today and in outward appearances there are no signs that the real struggle in the big strike will take place in a very short time. It is expected that the test will come this week when the union makes the final demands for the Carnegie and other corporation mills in this valley to go out.

The source of considerable comment here last night was the fact that a considerable number of men kept at work at the Deewe's Wood mill last night. The mill was picked as usual, and a number of men were made to find out what was going on inside, but to no purpose, for the big board fence which has just been completed about the mill shuts off all view from the street and the watchmen on the mill have nothing to do with the union pickets.

Today the strike leaders announce that the Slavs and Hungarians will probably be received into the Federation of Labor this week. All of the organizers here have been working among the foreigners ever since the strike began. There are many Hungarians at Duquesne and they have had a good deal to do with the refusal of the men there to strike.

George Holloway spent the greater part of last night at Duquesne at the request of the union leaders there. Yesterday afternoon J. E. Schwab, formerly manager of the Duquesne mills, visited there and had a long conference with Mr. Hunt, the present manager. The danger of a strike was the cause of the conference.

Union leaders here deny that the Amalgamated Association is in financial difficulties. The local branch needs money, they say, and members will be asked to contribute shortly. In the meantime the public subscription fund for the strike has reached \$43.

SOUTH CHICAGO SITUATION.

Strike Leaders Working to Get the Men Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A sensation was created last night among the steel workers in the Illinois Steel mills at South Chicago when twelve of the Amalgamated men quit work and decided to join the general strike. These men heretofore have steadfastly refused to obey Mr. Shaffer's order to strike.

As soon as Mr. Davis, of the Fourth district, was informed of the step he wired Mr. Shaffer that if he would come to Chicago at once and call a joint meeting of the two local lodges the remainder of the men might be induced to strike. The anti-strike leaders, though still strong in opposition to a walk-out, now say they will be guided by the wish of the men and they ask for another meeting to be called for tomorrow night.

"The South Chicago men refused to help their brothers in the East," said W. C. Davis, "but they must now come out to help the men here and ask for another meeting to be called for tomorrow night. I realize that Joliet and Milwaukee lodges must not suffer on their account, and I am confident that within a few days they will come out and join the fray."

"I have been in conference with a number of the men and they ask for another meeting. This meeting will be held on Wednesday night, if it is possible to get them together, for I am in favor of holding it as early as we can do so. If, however, the men think that it will be advisable to postpone a meeting until Sunday when there would be a better representation, I am willing to let it go until that time, but we must get them out."

CRESCENT PLANT OPERATED.

Two Tin Plate Mills Resume at Newburg, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Two of the Crescent tin plate mills in Newburg were operated last night. This was the first night's work tried and it proved very successful. Three of the mills are in operation this morning.

The district manager, Mr. Bamsfeld, of Pittsburgh, is in charge of the work here. He stated that the company will not enter the courts to enjoin the strikers from picket duty as long as they do not resort to violence.

MONEY FOR THE STRIKERS.

The Soliciting Committee Does Well at Music in Indianapolis.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 20.—The soliciting committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers made its first day's canvass here yesterday for the strike fund. Several hundred dollars were collected.

The offer of a local saloon man to give the entire proceeds of his two saloons on Wednesday and Thursday of this week has been duplicated by another saloon man for next week.

TO REMOVE A TIN MILL.

Orders Received by the Canal Dover, Ohio, Superintendent.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Mr. Harris, superintendent of the tin mill, has received positive orders to remove that plant from the city. The company, he says, has decided not to attempt to bring the men here and operate the mill. The immediate return of the old men is the only thing that will prevent removal. An effort will be made to operate the sheet steel mills here. It is learned that the non-union men are in town, notwithstanding the close watch kept by the old employees.

MR. KNOX TO REPLY.

He Will Answer the Anti-Trust League Letter This Afternoon.

Attorney General Knox has not yet replied to the communication which he received yesterday from the American Anti-Trust League, District Assembly No. 68, Knights of Labor, asking him for information concerning the agreement made between those who organized the United States Steel Corporation, known as the Steel Trust.

Mr. Knox declined to discuss the matter this morning. He will reply this afternoon to the letter of H. B. Martin and William L. Dewart, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Anti-Trust League.

The following telegram was sent this afternoon by the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 68, Knights of Labor to the officers and delegates of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, now in session at Camden:

"We urgently request your organization to authorize its legislative committee to take steps to secure revocation of charter of United States Steel Corporation."

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Seventeen Passengers Known to Have Been Drowned.

The Steamer City of Golconda Turns Overboard Without Warning During a Sudden Squall—Many Women Among the Victims—The Death List.

PADUCAH, Ky., Aug. 20.—Seventeen persons are known to have been drowned by the steamer City of Golconda disaster at Crossville's Landing, six miles above this city, last night. The steamer plied between Paducah and Elizabethtown, Ill., and left the latter place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with about seventy-five passengers on board. She was struck by a sudden squall while going to her landing and overturned in ten feet of water.

A partial list of drowned follows: MISS LUCY BARNETT, Smithland, Ky. MISS LUCY, Livingston county, Ky. MISS DAVE, Smithland, Ky. MISS LIZZIE GRAHAM, Grahamsville, Ky. MISS TRIXIE GRAMM, niece of Miss Graham, Grahamsville, Ky. MISS W. A. HOGAN, two boys, and daughter, Paducah, Ky. CLARENCE SLAYDEN, Lola, Ky. Seven negro deck hands.

Most of the passengers, many of whom were women, had gone into the main cabin for supper and by the sudden overturning of the boat were caught in a trap from which few escaped. Mrs. Hayden, wife of the engineer of the Golconda, was the only woman saved.

The Mary N. was sent from here as soon as news of the disaster was received and she returned at 11:30 o'clock last night with those saved. They reported that ten women were drowned and the total number of those who perished will reach seventeen or twenty. None of the bodies were recovered as the rescuers could not get into the cabin.

The wind struck the boat without warning and there was no time for those on the inside to escape. Capt. Jesse Bauer and E. E. Peck, the pilot, were the last to leave the boat and swim to shore. They saved several persons who were struggling in the water. Captain Bauer, who arrived here two hours after the disaster, said:

"The boat was getting ready to land when the squall struck her and she listed. Several passengers who were inside jumped overboard and were caught by the boat. The women, all of whom were in the cabin, were caught in a trap from which few escaped. The boat settled down in ten feet of water over a reef, and two of the men who were in the cabin, H. E. Worten and N. S. Quarterhouse, of Hampton, broke through the roof of the cabin and were rescued. The colored deck hands saved a woman and child. I think this was the only woman saved. A yawl that had broken loose was caught by some of those struggling in the water and taken to the bank. We returned to the boat on this, but could find no signs of life and went back to shore."

Divers are at work trying to recover the bodies. Miss Lizzie Graham was a daughter of one of the wealthiest tobacco manufacturers of Paducah, and was prominent in social circles. She was to have been married shortly. Miss Trixie Grimes, of Grahamsville, is also of a prominent family. Mrs. W. A. Hogan, while trying to rescue her three children, perished with them.

The boat was valued at \$10,000, and is insured for \$5,000. She was owned by Capt. Otto Bauer, of Golconda, Ill.

LOSS OF THE ASTORIA.

Details of the Wreck of the German Steamship.

ROME, Aug. 20.—A despatch from Aden gives details of the wreck of the German steamship Astoria, from Yokohama, April 19, for New York, which went ashore at Ras Jara Hafun, on the coast of Somalia. The vessel had a cargo of the value of \$200,000. The crew of the Astoria were rescued by an English steamship. The natives carried off the cargo. The Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, which arrived at this time, fired on the natives, but the goods were not recovered, however.

AN IMMIGRATION ENQUIRY.

Investigating Alleged Frauds at Ellis Island.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Assistant Immigration Commissioner, Edward F. Mcweeney, has started an investigation into the alleged wholesale frauds in passing undeclared and imported goods at this port. Mr. Mcweeney took the charges of alleged bribery and collusion between steamship officers and boarding inspectors in hand on his arrival at Ellis Island this morning. The heads of various departments were called to his office, one by one and closely examined.

"I have nothing to say about this matter now," said Mr. Mcweeney. "I will prepare a report and forward it in a day or two at the latest to Washington. While I am making my investigation and preparing my report, departmental rules prevent my talking about the matter."

Silence was the order throughout Ellis Island and no one knew or cared to acknowledge that he knew who the suspected officers were.

BOYCOTTED COFFEE RETURNED.

Cargo of the Steamer Ponce Brought to New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Red "T" line steamer Maracabo, which arrived today from San Juan, Porto Rico, brought 235 sacks of coffee. The shipment is the same coffee sent to San Juan on the steamer Ponce, which the merchants of Porto Rico agreed to boycott.

The tariff laws as they now stand permit coffee to be shipped from Porto Rico and undersell the local product. The producers of coffee in Porto Rico became alarmed and will ask Congress to give them relief.

Died on a Train.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—W. A. Todd, aged about forty years, of Philadelphia, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon on the West Jersey train, arriving here at 4:30. He and his wife were sumptuously dressed and had just arrived from New York. He was apparently in good health and was with his wife, who was a boarder when he was stricken with apoplexy. An inquest will probably be held today.

The Treasury Statement.

The receipts of the Government today, according to the Treasury statement, reached the sum of \$170,933.75, and consisted of customs, \$82,293.81; internal revenue, \$23,750.61; miscellaneous, \$64,989.33. The disbursements amounted to \$129,000, leaving a surplus of \$41,933.75.

Business, Shortland, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

THE CHILEAN MINISTER DEAD.

Don Carlos Morla Vienna Passes Away at Buffalo.

Senor Don Elodoro Infante, First Secretary of the Chilean Legation, in this city, this morning informed the State Department by wire of the death of Senor Don Carlos Morla Vienna, the Chilean Minister to the United States, which occurred last night in Buffalo.

The Minister was attending the Pan-American Exposition about two weeks ago when he was taken with an attack of pneumonia which finally resulted in his death.

The State Department is preparing suitable messages of condolence to send to his family and his Government.

JAPAN'S NEW ATTACHE.

Mr. Watanabe Presented to the Acting Secretary of War.

Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, called at the War Department this morning and presented Colonel Watanabe, the Japanese Military Attache at the legation here.

Colonel Watanabe has just arrived in Washington. He was presented to Colonel Sanger, the Acting Secretary of War, who received him cordially.

SURPRISED BY THE BRITISH.

Two Boers Killed and Thirty Captured Near Carolina.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—According to a despatch received here today from Pretoria, the Boers have suffered a severe reverse near Carolina in the Eastern Transvaal. The telegram says that a burgher laager was surprised by a force under Colonel Benson and in the fight that followed two of the burghers were killed and thirty were made prisoners.

Among those who were captured was Commandant de Villiers, the father-in-law of Mr. Schalkburcher, who is the acting President of the South African Republic.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

Denial of the Report That the Kaiser Has Been Appointed To.

COLOGNE, Aug. 20.—The "Gazette," which usually speaks semi-officially, denies the report that Emperor William has been appointed to settle the dispute between France and Turkey over the quays at Constantinople.

The "Gazette" also says there is no truth in the report that Crown Prince Frederick William is to marry a foreign princess.

TO FAVOR HOME INDUSTRY.

Queen Alexandra's Wish Regarding Coronation Gowns.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Queen Alexandra, writing to Lady Amberst, expresses the hope that all ladies who attend the coronation ceremonies will wear dresses made as much as possible of materials of British manufacture and embroidered by British workmen.

M. NYSENSSEN A SUICIDE.

The Former Belgian Minister of Industry Shoots Himself.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—M. Nysenssen, who was Minister of Industry and Labor from 1895 to 1898, committed suicide today by shooting himself with a pistol.

THE GERMAN IRON MARKET.

The Cologne Gazette Says It Is Utterly Stagnated.

COLOGNE, Aug. 20.—The "Gazette" says the Rhendish Westphalian iron market is in a state of utter stagnation. Still, the exports for the first six months of 1901 show an increase of 250,000 tons over those for the corresponding period of 1900.

The paper declares that the German merchants will continue to push exports no matter how small the profits may be.

A NEW FOLLOWER OF DOWIE.

Mother Stewart Baptized Into the Faith at Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Mother Stewart, known the world over for the prominent part she took in the temperance crusade of 1833, and the founder of the W. C. T. U., is now a Dowieite. She was baptized into the faith at Chicago last week. Rev. J. C. Peters, of this city, former pastor of the church to which she had been a member, officiated at the ceremony.

Friends attribute the step to the weakening of her energy on account of old age. Mother Stewart is past eighty-five years.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Programme of Plans Prepared by the District Commissioners.

The District Commissioners today issued the programme of plans for the proposed Municipal Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA'S OIL FIRE.

Hundreds Engaged in Throwing Up Breastworks.

Fears That a Stream of Burning Fluid May Add to the Disaster. Five Men Killed, Forty Injured, and Twelve Unaccounted For.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Reddish black clouds covering the southwestern portion of the city this morning marked the spot where hundreds of firemen were throwing up breastworks to head off a flood of burning oil that was momentarily expected to burst from the great reserve tank of the Atlantic Oil Refining Company at Point Breeze. Already ten great tanks had exploded and one of them filled with gasoline caused the death of five men shortly after midnight.

The fire started yesterday afternoon when one of the tanks was struck by lightning, and during the eighteen hours the fire lasted fully forty men were seriously burned and are now in hospitals. The workmen at the oil works declare that twelve employees are missing and they fear the bodies will be found beneath the ruins of some of the tanks. The list of dead and injured follows:

Dead: JAMES DEEL, foreman of engine company 49. JOHN MCULLEN, hoseman of engine company 49.

Three unknown men.

Injured: Foreman Diver, Charles Lewis, Frank Peterson, Samuel Mason, Charles Hill, George Jennings, John Doyle, Frank Davis, Alexander Finney, John Flynn, Richard Barrett, Joseph Ennis, William McBride, Clement McConnell, Harry Wiesbrod, Frank Loggia, James McDonald, William Rest, Frank Mauritz, Alonzo Yerch.

Leaking steamers of refined distillate, was struck by lightning. A ball of fire shot upward and then with a dull jar that could be heard for squares away the roof of the tank was blown off and the blazing oil was scattered in all directions. Two of the company's men who had been standing nearby were thrown to the ground, but were only slightly injured.

Every man in the employ of the company part of the private fire corps and in the twinkling of an eye a dozen streams of water were directed against the tanks in the immediate neighborhood of the burning one. Their efforts were unavailing, however, for in less than half an hour after the first tank was in flames three others were blazing fiercely.

The tanks in the yard are connected with each other and there is a pipe line that extends in Gibson's point. In the event of fire, the pumps are immediately started and oil is drawn off the burning tanks until the temperature of the oil thus drawn gives warning of danger. Unfortunately, however, the reserve tank was well filled yesterday, so it was only possible to save a small quantity of oil. This reserve tank is the one which was threatened this morning and workmen and firemen were digging ditches to prevent the blazing oil from reaching the river and threatening the shipping.

A FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Three Factories Destroyed and a Warehouse Damaged.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Fire in the west end of Montreal last evening did damage to the extent of \$25,000.

The Gagneux cash and door factory, Holmes & Alphonse's sock factory, and Buckley & Co.'s silk manufacturing plant were destroyed. The David Lawrence dry goods warehouse was badly damaged.

THE EXPLOSION AT FORT RILEY.

General Bates Reports That an Investigation Has Been Ordered.

General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, telegraphed the War Department this morning from Omaha, Neb., confirming the reported explosion of a shell while the Sixteenth Battery of artillery was at target practice at Fort Riley, Kans. General Bates says that the commanding officer at Fort Riley telegraphed the following report on the subject:

"In the Sixteenth Battery at target practice this morning a shell exploded in the vicinity of loading with the following casualties: "Private Watson, killed; Privates King, Lloyd, Duncan, Hodgson, Brady, and Symes wounded; Symes fatally; Sergeant Smith seriously wounded in the mouth. All Sixteenth Battery. Investigation ordered."

MAJOR WHITNEY'S FUNERAL.

Grand Army Services Held at Arlington Cemetery.

The ritual service of the Grand Army was held over the remains of Major Fallet A. Whitney, Sixth United States Infantry, who died at Fort Myer, Va., on August 15, at Arlington Cemetery.

The funeral services at the grave were conducted by comrades of Lafayette Post No. 148, of New York, who arrived in Washington at 1:30 this afternoon over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and at once proceeded to the cemetery. The funeral escort assembled at the gate of the cemetery and from there marched to the place of interment. The hearse being borne by a caisson. A hard and driving party, detailed from Fort Myer, formed a part of the escort.

This is the second occasion when Commander Allan C. Bakewell, of Lafayette Post, his staff and comrades from the post have come from New York to pay the last tribute of respect to a deceased comrade. The first occasion was in 1898 when the remains of Captain Withers were removed from Santiago de Cuba and laid to rest in Arlington.

REPAIRS TO THE CHICAGO.

They Will Be Made at Portsmouth Instead of Southampton.

The Bureau of Navigation was advised this morning by Rear Admiral Cromwell that he had sailed from Southampton for Portsmouth, where his flagship, the Chicago, will be docked for repairs before proceeding to Genoa, Italy, at which point the European Squadron will rendezvous.

The dock at Southampton is owned by a private corporation, which refused to allow the Chicago to undergo repairs there unless her explosives and all ammunition were removed from the vessel. Admiral Cromwell declined to allow the explosives to be removed, and the admiral accordingly has sailed for Portsmouth, where the repairs will be made at the Government dock.

\$16.00 Louisville and Return \$16.00 Via Chesapeake and Ohio Ry.

NEEDLESS LOSS OF LIFE.

The Mad Scramble on the Sinking Steamer Islander.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 20.—Additional accounts from survivors of the wreck of the steamer Islander, of the Alaska service, off Douglas Island last Thursday morning, emphasize the fact that much needless loss of life was caused by the mad scramble among the passengers for boats as soon as it became evident that the vessel was sinking.

Second Officer Powell, one of the survivors of the Islander, who remained on the sinking ship to the end, gives details of the death of Capt. H. P. Foote, and other happenings just before the steamer went down. Powell was helping to get the boats out and he confirms the reports already given of the scramble for them. He was below when the vessel struck the ice, but was awakened by the shock and hurried on deck. He went to work on the boats and when the ship had been got out, he went into the pilot house and took down a lifebelt which he tied on and then went out on the main deck.

One boat was being pushed off and there was a place in it for a man and a woman and stepped aside, assisting them into the boat, which was then pushed off. Powell ran along the main deck of the steamer into the saloon through the main hatch and was elated down by the heads. He shouted to Dr. Duncan and the others to jump and run for the rail himself. The niece of Mrs. Boss, about eighteen years of age, threw her arms around his neck and begged him to save her. She remained clinging to Powell's neck as he rushed along to the rail, and they went over into the water together. When they struck the girl lay on her back and the second mate did not see her again.

Powell had jumped well out and struck out from the ship, for she appeared to be turning over. He swam out past the stern, which was high up, and saw a raft, which he tried to reach. He saw Le Blanc, the pilot, and Captain Foote.

Soon after the second mate grasped the lifeline of the raft to support himself one big fellow on the centre of the raft drew the second officer to let go or he would blow his brains out. "Shoot away," said Powell, "I guess you will soon follow me, anyhow. I believe your cartridges are wet."

He continued to cling to the raft until he saw a dog floating by. Then he struck out for that. Le Blanc, who had been clinging to the raft, cried out about the same time that the dog was in the direction of the raft. Captain Foote had pulled his pipe from his pocket as he sat on the raft, an action which, according to those who knew him, would show that he was agitated, for he usually began filling his pipe when excited by anything. As he pulled out his pipe some of the passengers on the raft, the man with the revolver in particular, began to make cutting remarks to the captain. Captain Foote replied: "Oh, I've lost my ship and I suppose I have to take my medicine, but I can die as game as any of you."

The man in the centre remarked that there was little room on the raft anyway. He said he did not think there was room enough for the captain. "I guess there is too many of us on the raft," said Captain Foote. "Good-by boys," he added and with these words he slipped off the raft and swam away.

Seward Simpson, who came home last night by the Yosemite, having reached Vancouver on the steamer Farallon, tells of seeing the captain go down to death. He spied the captain supporting himself on an ear and shouted, "Are you there, captain?" Captain Foote replied: "Yes," and the steward said: "Come and take hold here, I've got the jack staff."

"It's too late," said the captain, at a moment or two afterward he let go and went down.

MUST PAY THEIR OWN REWARD.

A Decision as to Naval Stragglers and Deserters.

Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, today held that those men from the navy or stragglers shall be charged with the amount of \$10, the amount of reward for their apprehension, in each case. In his decision Mr. Tracewell said in part: "These men, being in the navy, are subject to the apprehension of stragglers and deserters from the navy, or in the regulations, which requires, as a condition precedent to the stoppage of the amount paid for apprehension, the payment of cost-martial or restoration to duty with or without condition of such stoppage, as in the case of deserters from the army."

"The apprehension by implication assumes the return of the straggler or deserter, and the regulations provide, without qualification, for stopping the amount of the reward from the pay of such straggler or deserter without regard to conviction or the effect of such conviction. He is charged, the truth of which officers may be ascertained as well by the records and other evidence as by the sentence of the court."